or slightly retrorsely curved. Lower leaves (soon withering) relatively short-petioled, the petioles 3—10 mm. long, shorter than the blades; blades oblong-ovate to oblong-elliptic, 6—12 mm. wide by 12—25 mm. long, obtuse, shallowly crenate or subentire, the base widely tapered or subtruncate but with wide V-attachment to the petiole, rather strongly pinnately veined, rather densely pubescent on both surfaces, the hairs on the upper surface erect, those on the lower suberect to low-spreading or subappressed. Middle and upper leaves (floral bracts) progressively shorter-petioled to sessile, with gradually reduced, narrower, more entire blades, the uppermost prominent, extending to 3/4 the length of the flowers or beyond. Flowers borne in upper 1/2—5/6 of plant. Calyx and corolla densely pubescent outside with short, erect hairs. Calyx in flower 2.5—4.0 mm. long. Corolla 7—14 mm. long; tube white, limb purple-blue, lower lip with purple-blotched white center.

Scutellaria Thieretii is the easternmost representative of the Southwestern and Mexican Section *Resinosae*, separated by a small gap from the main area of the group. It is also notable as an addition to the extremely small number of endemics in the Louisiana flora. I am indebted to Dr. Thieret for supplying the two SMU collections, and for the loan of mounted specimens from the University of Southwestern Louisiana. —*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

MICRANTHEMUM GLOMERATUM (CHAPMAN) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (SCROPHULARIACEAE). — Based on *Micranthemum Nuttallii* var. ? *glomeratum* Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. ed. 2 (2nd issue) Suppl. 2 p. 690. 1892. *Hemianthus glomeratus* (Chapman) Pennell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 71: 248. 1920. The second issue of the second edition of Chapman's Flora is evidently very rare, there being no copy even at the Library of Congress. It is of considerable importance since the Second Supplement occupies pages 675—703 inclusive and contains a number of new names as well as many new records. A copy was kindly loaned by the Library of the University of Virginia, for which I am very grateful.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

TEXAS EVAX TRANSFERRED TO FILAGO (COMPOSITAE).—It has recently been pointed out that on the basis of the originally included species and source of the name (adopted by Linnaeus from Loefling), *Filago* belongs to those species later segregated by Gaertner under the name *Evax* (Josf Holub and Jindrich Chrtek, Zur Nomenklatur des Gattungsnames *Filago* L. 1753. TAXON 11: 195—201, 1962). All the plants treated in my brief account of the Texas species of *Evax* (Field & Lab. 19: 125—126, 1951) must have new names under *Filago,* as follows.

FILAGO **candida** (T. & G.) Shinners, comb. nov. *Calymmandra can-*